THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

AS AT present arranged, the hearing of appeals from the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court will prevent one of the newly appointed justices from sitting on that side for sometime, and the portion of his Lordship's time that will remain unoccupied will be spent in inspecting some of the District Courts. This sort of supervision, if continued from time to time, will be a salutary check on the irregularities of our Mofussil Courts and is sure to bear good fruit.

THE *Hindu* of Madras says:—"A theft of a daring nature was committed in the S. W. Mail train, and jewels of the value of about Rs. 5,000, belonging to the Hon'ble Justice Muthuswami Iyer, Judge of the Madras High Court, were stolen. Mr. Muthuswami Iyer, with his family, left Madras to spend the Christmas vacation at Trichinopoly, and on arriving at the Erode Station he missed the jewels consisting of a gold necklet, and a pair of earrings set with diamonds The jewels have not been recovered yet, and the thief is still at large."

THE CONFERENCE at Madras has now ended. The feature of the gathering was political; and several important resolutions were passed. The conference among other things decided to memorialize the Government of India on the defective nature of the constitution of the Imperial and Local Legislative Councils where the principle of representation is not duly attended to, the child marriage question, the necessity of separating judicial from executive functions, the agricultural condition of the ryots of that Presidency, the vagaries of the missionaries in respect of workmen, the Forest Act, taxation, the revival of the D. P. W. as it existed previous to 1880, and the abolition of the Local Fund D. P. W. In fact the conference took up all points which they thought were working injuriously to the well-being of the country.

WE USE lucifer matches daily, nay hourly, but perhaps many of us do not know, how and by whom was the invention made. It will, therefore, be of interest to many of our readers to know the particulars of this invention. The inventor was Kammerer a political prisoner. He perfected his idea in 1833 within the walls of his prison-house at Hohenaspeg. The prisoner was fortunate enough to attract the attention of his custodian. The gruff old man knowing him to be a chemist allowed him to set up a small laboratory in his cell. Kammerer before his incarceration was trying the steeping system which then attracted the attention of the continental chemists in order to do away with the old-fashioned and primitive flint and steel. Kammerer after many failures began to experiment with phosphorus and his efforts were crowned with success. But then as the matches did not ignite on the box only, the invention was considered dangerous, and the manufacture of matches was stopped by prohibitive legislation. The Austrians took up the hint and began making matches and England borrowed its match-making from the Continent. Kammerer died in 1857 in the madhouse of Ludwigsburg.

THE SPECIAL correspondent of the *Englishman* with the Boundary Commission gives some interesting experiences of the Saraak Turkomans, one of whose settlements he visited. He writes:—

"We were naturally anxious to see the home of these famous brigands, and we were somewhat astonished to find an industrious and apparently perfectly quite and peaceful population. The valley round Panj Deh is cultivated like a garden, and immense irrigation canals, constructed with much labor and great skill, show that the Saraak at home is a very different man from the Saraak abroad. The only suspicious thing about the place was the undeniable wealth of the inhabitants. The 8,000 families in Panj Deh possess more than a million and a half of sheep, half a lakh of camels and horses and cattle innumerable. Their large and comfortable tents are amply supplied with fine carpets, and the poorest woman has apparently more jewellery than she can carry. This, however, requires an explanation. The Saraaks do not use gold and precious stones. All their ornaments are of silver inlaid with gold. A bracelet weighs a pound, and a necklace is not thought much of if it does not weigh for four or five pounds. Nothing can describe the astonishment of some of our men who saw a bride, the daughter of an ordinary rayat, literally covered with silver. She must have carried at least 30 pounds on all parts of her body. The dress is not particularly attractive. A pair of slippers, a long chemise of red silk, a sort of man's coat reaching below the knees, and two large silk kerchiefs, one red the other yellow, wound round the head and neck in a peculiar way form the complete costume of a Saraak lady indoors. When she goes out she covers the whole with a long blue cotton sheet like the veils worn by Persian women, but she does not cover her face, and seems on the whole to be much more free and independent than the ordinary Oriental woman. She even goes to the extent of having independent property, as I, on one occasion, experienced to my cost. I had just bought a fine carpet and paid the money to the master of the house, when his wife came in and saw what was going on. She immediately laid hold of the carpet, and told her husband that he was an old fool, it was her carpet and not his, and she was not going to sell it, so he had better give back the money. This he reluctantly did, and I still more reluctantly gave up the carpet when I found that neither money nor fair words would satisfy the irate belle. On the whole we found it extremely difficult to buy anything at Panj Deh. We got some second class carpets and silver ornaments at fancy prices. The people were far too well off, and did not at all see why they should part with their things unless they gained something handsome by the bargain.

TUESDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

MR. H. M. HYNDMAN of the "Social Democratic Federation," after exposing, what he calls, the crisis in the finances of India, has undertaken to preach that much disaffection to British rule prevails among the Indian ryots and they are earnestly and hopefully looking for a change of rule. He further goes on to say that he looks upon the loss of India "as a question of a few years; and that he should be glad to see the English nation making preparations in other directions for what even the most resolute optimists must admit to be possible" Our prophet is dreaming.

A RECENT explorer of New Guinea says:—"There was one tree (I could not tell what it was) one evening most brilliantly lit up with fireflies—a most wonderful sight." Commenting on this statement, the *Bombay Guardian* says:—"We have seen this wonderful sight in India, on the Thull Ghaut, in the monsoon. Every branch, every leaf, all the outline of the tree was distinctly traceable in the dark night, by the innumerable fireflies."

ONE of the leading Philadelphia papers publishes an account of an interview with Sir Richard Temple under the heading "A chat with an important Anglo-Indian Statesman." The paper gives a flattering account of his services and dilates upon his opinions on the British Parliamentary situation, and says that "his opinions are swayed by the inherited principles of a patrician accustomed to regard the people as a class to be governed, not to govern." The description of Sir Richard's appearance is amusing. "Sir Richard has very little of the appearance of the accepted type of the East Indian. He is not yellow and apparently possesses a liver. He carries his fifty eight years of life steadily, and with his rough, grizzled moustache looks far more like the soldier than the statesman." Sir Richard is said to be studying American politics.

THE NEW GUN which Colonel Hope is making for the War Office, will fire a shell of twelve hundred pounds, and fifteen hundredweight of powder will be employed to propel it. The calculated velocity of Colonel Hope's gun is upwards of 4,000 feet a second; and the theoretical penetration through wrought-iron, about 5 feet. But the French are said to have cast a heavier gun which will penetrate through a plate of 14 inches.

ACCORDING to a correspondence published in an English paper, the British settlers at Tunis are groaning under the oppression of the French tribunals and have sent in a memorial to the British Representative for securing justice to them. They say that as soon as an Arab takes an oath and denies his liability to a creditor he is immediately absolved notwithstanding the notarial and other evidence brought in by the European creditor. They have also complained about the sources from which the Judges are recruited.

WE HEAR that the enquiry lately held at the Presidency Jail has led to some unpleasant disclosures regarding the ill-treatment of prisoners by some of the local officers and that the Commission have made up their minds to report unfavourably on the treatment the poor people receive at the hands of the authorities. We cannot form a definite opinion on the subject until we see the report of the Commission.

THE Young Prince Albert Victor of Wales, we see was making a speech on public affairs at a distribution of prizes to the Cambridgeshire Volunteers. The Prince spoke and spoke well on the occasion. He dilated on the virtues of strict discipline in the soldier and cited the example of Germany to show that the Volunteer army is "not supported for the vain pursuit of glory." Among other things he made the following profound remarks which even a deep philosopher and a ripe statesman would not have been ashamed to make. "The steady expansion of German trade and population within the past 20 years is the best proof that military discipline, so far from hindering, does on the contrary conduce to both individual and national achievement. Method and order, temperance and persistency, combination and enterprise, these are the virtues that, whether in the workshop, the study, the counting-house, or the camp, promote success in life."

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

THE NET amount of customs duties collected in Bengal on all articles during the year 1883-84 was Rs. 2,04,87,365, showing a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 1,63,282, or 7 per cent. The decline was chiefly due to a decrease of Rs. 1,40,473 in the export duty on rice, which is said to have been owing to short crop. There was also a small decrease in the salt duty, and this also was attributed to the bad harvest throughout the province which had the effect of checking consumption.

IT WILL be a great relief to many of our countrymen to know that the American House of Representatives has vetoed the Bland Bill as it was called viz. the Bill proposing to stop coining silver for the next three years. It would have been ruinous to India had America adopted this measure, but fortunately the evil has been averted.

IT IS REPORTED that a Turkish ambassador named Hassan Fehmi Pasha has gone to London to demand that the British Government should allow a small garrison to be located at Cairo, in conjunction with the British. What does this mean?

A RUMOUR, it is said, has gained currency in the Afghan land that Russia and England have agreed to divide Afghanistan in such a manner as will best suit their convenience. The minds of the Afghans have necessarily been much exercised and the general opinion now prevails in the country that they must fight to maintain their own. Nothing could be more foolish than this story of partition.

WE HEAR that there is much dissatisfaction at Lucknow regarding the block of business in the Judicial Commissioner's Court. It is said that an appeal does not now come up for hearing within sixteen months of filing it. The N. W. P. Government, we understand, is taking steps to remedy the evil of justice deferred.

MR. WILFRED BLUNT asserts in a letter to the Arbitration Association, that, were he asked by the Government, he could obtain from the Mahdi safe conducts for General Gordon and all who might wish to leave Khartoum with him. If Mr. Blunt possesses so much influence with the Mahdi, why did Mr. Gladstone take all this trouble to send Lord Wolsley out on a hazardous expedition and spend so much money of the tax-payers of Great Britain without having recourse to such a cheap and easy way of gaining his end?

A NEW SCHOOL is about to be started in Calcutta, to be called the Calcutta Aryan Institution. The object of the school is to impart instruction in Hindu Religion and morals, besides preparing the students for the University examinations.

BISHOP TEMPLE made an amusing speech recently at the break-up of the Exeter Grammar School. "No doubt," he said, "boys in the holidays were rather a nuisance, and, looking back, he believed that he was a nuisance to those at home; but, in spite of this, he thought that, on the whole, the boy's presence was better than his absence. His boys were not yet old enough to go to school. His study was a favourite resort of theirs, and they tormented and interrupted him every five minutes, but still he could not help

feeling a slight sense of its being dismal when they were not there, and no doubt parents generally felt something of the same sort. The interruptions of boys were often disagreeable and irritating but still it was a delightful thing to have them home especially when they brought with them a record of good work."

IT IS reported that an International Sanitary Conference at which India will probably be represented will meet at Rome in February or March next.

THURSDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

IN A SPEECH at the German Parliament Prince Bismark said that at present the relations of Germany with England were amicable, but if England took exception to the Colonial policy followed by Germany, the German Government would be unable to support England in other questions which deeply affect that country.

A CONTEMPORARY says that a serious riot has occurred at Haripore in the Feni Sub-division of the district of Noakhally between the ryots of Haripore and the agents of the Maharaja of Tipperah and in the fray which ensued two ryots are said to have been killed by the *lattials* of the Maharaja. The ostensible cause of the riot was that the agents of the Maharaja went to distrain the standing crops of the Haripore rayats. We have often urged upon the Government to give facilities to the zemindar for recovering his dues, but hitherto we have been crying in the wilderness. The land law of the country is being thoroughly overhauled just now, and we hope the Government of India will not forget the just complaints of the zemindars to put them in the way of easily realising their rents, and thereby prevent the occurrence of agrarian riots.

WE ARE sorry to hear of the death of the poet laureate of the N. W. Provinces, Pandit Hurrish Chundra, of Benares. By his contributions to the literature of the United Provinces, he made himself widely known throughout them. His name will be remembered so long as Hindi literature lasts.

WE HEAR that pressure of scarcity has become extreme in some parts of the Patna Division and Mr. Halliday has made an appeal to the people to come forth with open purse to help the Government at this crisis. We hope the Beharis will not turn a deaf ear to the appeal.

WE ARE glad to hear that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on the Countess of Dufferin.

AN ENGLISH paper says :—"A Volunteer Medical Corps, composed of the principal doctors and medical students of the London hospitals, has just been formed. At the first general parade in Westminister Hall nearly 300 officers and men, out of about 500 on the books, appeared in uniform, and went through stretcher drill. It is anticipated that the formation of the corps will be the means of furnishing a large trained reserve, capable of affording efficient aid to the country in time of foreign war. It is notified in the orders of the corps, that besides the head-quarters drills every week, there will be three special drills each year, on which every man of all ranks must be present, or obtain leave of absence in writing from the officer commanding his company."

IN REPLY to the toast proposed by Mr. Izat, the Chief Engineer of the Bengal-North-Western Provinces Railway at the opening of the Gundduck brige, Sir Rivers Thompson thus spoke of the Local Self-Government Scheme. "We have educated the natives of this country and brought them to a point when we can say—'we will now admit you as a tentative measure to take part yourselves in a partial administration of these petty affairs of your own places, and we will give you a measure of independence in conducting them.' We are training up the people to a much greater level and height, and barring a small section of those who are irreconcilable, we have the great mass of the people of this country at our back saying with a responsive loyalty, "we are your children whom you have nourished and protected, and we will always offer you a loyal affection." So says our Lieutenant-Governor of the questionable boon that is being brought within our reach. We are not prepared to admit what he says about the measure of independence, the several Boards will have in the conduct of their affairs. We have already said when commenting on the Local Self Government Bill and we now repeat it that the virtual control of those affairs will pass from the Collector to the Commissioner of the Division. It would certainly have been much better if the old committees were retained. We are curious to know who are these "irreconciliables" referred to by His Honour.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the decorations of the Haripal station on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Tarakesvara were due to the exertions of the local zemindar, Babu Gurudayal Singh, and not to Babu Nilkamal Mitra, as is stated by Fria Diavolo. Babu Nilkamal, we understand, got up the decorations of the Nalikul station.

FRIDAY, 16TH, JANUARY.

WE ARE glad to see Mr. Jagadish Chunder Bose B. A. appointed to act as Professor of Physical Science at the Presidency College of Calcutta.

IT HAS now been definitely settled that Mr. Ward, Officiating Judicial Commissioner in British Burmah, will be Mr. Elliot's *locum tenens* in Assam.

THE NEXT examination of candidates for pleadership will be held, on the 19th and 20th of February, in the Senate House of the Calcutta University. On the same days, an examination of candidates for Mooktearship will be held at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, Cuttack, Gowhati and Sylhet simultaneously.

A TEST examination of candidates for the Entrance Examination who have not attended any school since July last will be held at the office of the first Inspector of Schools Presidency Circle on 19th February next.

WE REGRET to have to announce the death of Babu Adhar Lal Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from the effects of a fall from his horse. He was a young officer of promise.

WITH the new year a new native journal has come into existence at Lahore, the *Punjab Courier*. The editor has promised us 'interesting contributions from the pen of European ladies of high position and deep learning.' The paper will be made interesting no doubt by the writings of its lady correspondents and will therefore deserve success. We wish it long life.

IT HAS been supposed hitherto, remarks a writer in an English paper, that the greatest piece of prudery ever known was that of the American lady who had the legs of her piano clothed with trousers; but this has been upon the turf and elsewhere a "record-breaking" year, and this American lady was easily beaten by a reverend gentleman in Kent, chairman of a clerical book club, whom curiosity induced to order a copy of a recently published work called "Letters from Hell," but who, upon receipt of the book, had a paper cover made for it, and wrote upon the outside, "Letters, &c."

SAYS A CONTEMPORARY "a planter at Mauritius recently prosecuted two Indians in one of the police courts of the island for neglect of work. These men were employed as ratcatchers, and their duty was to bring to the overseer a certain number of rats every day. The overseer, when he had seen the rats, ordered the tails to be cut off and the bodies to be thrown away. The charge against these men was that, instead of bringing a fresh number of rats every day, they were in the habit of collecting the bodies and tails of the rats already inspected, and, after carefully and skilfully uniting again the severed portions with the help of a needle and some fine thread, they again exhibited them as the result of another day's labour."

ONE EVENING last week lord Randolph Churchill met a few leading members of the native community of Bombay. Among the various topics discussed were the constitution of Legislative Councils in India, the oppressiveness of the Abkari Act, the constitution of the Civil Service, and the financial condition of India. His Lordship is said to have agreed in many respects with the views of those who interviewed him, and suggested that means should be adopted to draw as much as possible the attention of the people of England to Indian affairs.

THE MADRASEES have brought in a new objection against the migration of the Government to the Hills. They say, public charities suffer much with their transit to hill stations. The gentlemen who subscribe to the town charities withdraw their subscriptions for the reason that they have got to contribute to the funds of the charities established at their new abodes. The Secretaries complain that they have got to pay out of their own pockets to maintain their institutions. Really, a hard nut to crack, but by no means a valid reason to stop exodus to the Hills.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON has contributed Rs. 500 to the funds of the Relief Committee established at Burdwan to mitigate the sufferings of the poor and the infirm. The Nizam of Hydrabad also has remitted, we understand, Rs. 300 in aid of these funds.

ANENT the late Kristodas Pal Memorial Meeting the *Times of India* remarks :—"It is to be hoped that the story of a life full of interest and encouragement to his fellow-countrymen will not long remain unwritten."

A BOMBAY paper writes that Mr. L. R. Ashburner, late Member of the Bombay Council will take the place of Sir Barrow Ellis, who has gone out by rotation at the India Office.

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP who has been selected to inspect the Moffusil Courts, starts on his tour for two months on the 21st instant.

SATURDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

IN reviewing Sir Lepel Griffin's reply to Mr. S. Keay's articles on India, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thus points out the strength and weaknesses of the Indian Civil Servant :

"The one thing of which the official Anglo-Indian is most convinced is that no one has any business to have an opinion about India except himself. Any person poaching on his preserve must in his view be either a fool or a knave, and expect to be dealt with as Sir Lepel deals in this article with Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, whom, after pouring on him the full vials of his wrath, he ends by comparing to a mouse, though Mr. Blunt has less resemblance to a mouse than to any animal under the sun. Mr. Blunt's views may be mistaken, and his manner of expressing them unwise, but to be criticized, even when the criticism is not wholly just, is a healthier condition for the rulers of India than to be given over wholly to self-admiration. No amount of virtue on their part—and we should be the last to question their patriotism, their intelligence, or their devotion—would compensate India for being handed over entirely to what must in time become the most intolerable government in the world—an absolute and uncriticized bureaucracy."

VOX has given in the *Hindu* an account of the conversion into Christianity of a Brahmin pleader aged about 40 years of age. When he was questioned by a relative as to his motive for embracing Christianity, he is said to have shed tears and laid everything to his bad *Karma*!

THE TOTAL number of deaths during the week ending 10th January in the town of Calcutta was 290, of which 16 were from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 87 from fever, 46 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes.

CAPTAIN C. MAZET of the French army has invented a new form of tramway. As is now seen, the cars move along a continuous grooved line of rail, but the Captain has done away with it and has substituted iron columns for it. These columns he proposes to place 30ft apart from each other and the cars, which should be boat-shaped and long enough to rest upon two columns, will slide along them. The motive power to be used may be either steam, electricity or condensed air which can be applied by means either of an engine drawing the cars or through the columns propelling the rollers. Another advantage of the invention is that bridges will not have to be arched over as before, mere piers or shafts will be enough for the purpose.

AN INFLUENTIAL meeting of the East Bengal Landholders' Association was held on the 16th instant to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill :

"Babu Roop Lall Das, zemindar and banker, presided in absence, owing to illness, of the President, Nawab Ahsanullah Khan Bahadur. A memorial was adopted for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy, and the following resolutions were passed. *First.* That in the opinion of this meeting the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill are in letter and spirit contrary to the Permanent Settlement regulations. That the measure is based on theory in utter disregard of the wants and wishes of the people and the present state of the country, and that the effect of its provisions will be to foster litigation and set one class against the other. *Second*—That the primary object of the revision of the rent law was to afford the zemindar facilities for the realization of his rents in consequence of Government having imposed in the course of a few years the heavy responsibility of collecting from the rayats two new cesses, viz., the road and public works cesses, and paying them regularly into the Government Treasury; that this fact has been entirely overlooked by the framers of the Bill, and that they are legislating for a state of things that does not exist. *Third.*—That so far as East Bengal is concerned, if any party requires help it is the landlord, and not the tenant, who is master of the situation, and often dictates his own terms: that this fact is well known to Government, and is admitted by the members in charge of the Bill; that it would therefore be wrong to strengthen the strong and weaken the weak. *Fourth.*—That the following memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy embodying the views of the Association on the question of amending the rent law."

A RHENISH-Westphalian journal declares that it was not the original understanding that the supply of rails to India is to be included in the convention between English, Dutch, and Belgian iron and steel manufacturers, or that Indian orders are to be reserved for India alone. It is true, however, writes the London correspondent of a Bombay paper, that English makers are to have all Indian contracts, but it is stipulated that they are to reckon such orders as part of their proportion—66 per cent. on the whole of the foreign orders to be allotted under the convention. But it is admitted that it is rather doubtful whether the convention will live until the result of the expected Indian contracts is known.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Government of Madras has been pleased to contribute Rs. 1500, in aid of the English translation of the Mahabharata, which is being published by Babu Protap Chunder Roy, Secretary to the *Datavya Bharat Karyalaya*.

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WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following books and publications :— 1. Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India, from April to September 1884. 2. Annual Report on the Administration of the Land Revenue in Assam 1883 84. 3. Report on the Administration of the Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1883-84. 4 Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan, for 1883-84. 5. Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1883-84. 6. Report on the administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during 1883. 7. Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during 1883. 8. Husbandry of Bengal by Henry Thomas Colebrooke, late of the Bengal Civil Service. 9. Cholera: What can the State do to prevent it ; by J. M. Cuningham. 10. The Bengal Municipal Act, being Act III of 1884, B. C. with notes by F. R. Stanley Collier, c s. 11. Bidhaba Bibaha Bisayak Jouktic Bichara—or a discussion on widow marriage in Bengalee language, by Nilratton Adhicari. 12. Kalpana-Prosoon, (a Blankverse).

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the weeks :

London, January 11.—The New Zealand Government has proposed to the Home Government the annexation of the Samoa Islands ; but Lord Derby discountenances the proposal. News have been received from the West Coasts of Africa, stating that the German corvettes *Olga* and *Bismarck* have landed troops at the Camaroons, and punished some rebellious natives there.

14.—It is currently reported that France has proposed a loan of nine millions Sterling to Egypt, under an international guarantee, but that the Powers have refused to guarantee it. It is denied that Austria France, Germany and Russia will reply to the English proposals regarding the Egyptian finance by an identical Note, as stated last week.

Cairo, January 11.—Lord Wolseley telegraphs that messenger has arrived at Korti who left Khartoum on the 28th December at which date General Gordon and the troops were in good health, and steamers were bringing in ample supplies.

13.—General Sir Herbert Stewart, on his arrival at El Metammeh, will open communication with Khartoum, but the advance of troops to Khartoum is not expected to take place until the arrival of General Earle's force at El Metammeh, at the end of February, after the capture of Berber.

Constantinople, January 10.—Hassan Fehmi Pasha left here to-day for London, on a special mission in connection with Egypt.

12th.—It is stated that Hassan Fehmi Pasha will demand of the British Government that a small force of Turkish troops shall garrison Cairo, in conjunction with the British

New York, January 11.—An Irishman was stabbed to death in the office of O' Donovan Rossa in this city yesterday for divulging the secrets of the Invincibles. Rossa disavows all complicity in the crime.

13th.—The Irishman, who was at first supposed to have been stabbed to death in Rossa's Office here, is still alive, and is ultimately expected to recover.

Yokohama, January 13.—A peaceable settlement of the Corean difficulty has been arrived at, the King having acceded to the demands of Japan ; the conditions of the agreement, however, are not yet known.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1885.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

THE re-appointment of two of the Secretaries to the Bengal Government to vacant seats in the local Legislative Council, has justly given rise to adverse criticism. The manner in which appointments have been made for the Council for some years past has been a source of dissatisfaction to the public. There are at present, including His Honor the President, thirteen members, of whom, as the *Statesman* pointed out in a recent issue, so many as nine are salaried Government servants, the number of non-official members being only four. This is a smaller ratio than what was the case at different times before. In the history of the Council we find several instances when there were at one time five or six independent members on the rolls. But what the public has most to complain of is not the number, but the *personnel*. We are perfectly well aware that in framing the constitution of the Council care was taken to keep the majority in the hands of Government, and to studiously avoid what may be called parliamentary opposition. The theory was that the Council should be a deliberative committee of the ablest officers and non-officials in the country, who should bring their respective stores of knowledge and experience to bear upon the act of legislation in an amicable and harmonious spirit. Oppositon was out of the question, for a standing official majority is totally antagonistic to outside opposition. The Government desired to make the best laws possible, and in doing so to avail itself of outside aid. It was felt that the Government, however well disposed, could not see the shield but from one side, and it was hoped that the non-official members, both native and European, would bring to light the true nature of the other side. Even in the case of officials, the theory and, indeed, the practice was to select men of the highest standing in the service, who could speak with the full weight of their position, without fear or favour. To represent the views of the Lieutenant-Governor a single Secretary was deemed quite sufficient. The case has *now* been reversed. The Lieutenant-Governor now comes in with a following of three Secretaries and five other members entirely dependent on him. We are particularly anxious to avoid being personal, but we cannot help saying, in the interests of the community at large, that a Committee of the Lieutenant-Governor with his own Secretaries and subordinates is no public legislative Council at all, for in such a body the element of free unreserved discussion is entirely wanting. The Secretary, who would draft a Bill under the immediate orders of the Lieutenant-Governor cannot, in common decency, criticise that Bill in a public discussion, and what he cannot do is exactly what his brother Secretaries cannot likewise do. We do not for a moment wish to insinuate that they are wanting in a spirit of independence, but the amenities of official etiquette render the display of independence under the circumstances all but impossible. The idea of a public debate with Mr. Macaulay on one side and Sir Rivers Thompson on the other, warmly contradicting each other would be absurd, and real earnest discussion is not effectually conducted with rose-water. A member of the Board of Revenue is differently situated. He has already attained the highest post to be got from the Lieutenant-Governor direct. His next promotion, if it is to come, which is rare, can come only from a higher authority, and his official position lends to his opinion a weight and an authority almost equal to that of the Lieutenant-Governor himself, and he can discuss subjects with a freedom which no junior officer could venture to do. This was beautifully illustrated during the last two sessions, during which Mr. Dampier was the only person who criticized Government measures with a thoroughness which it would be vain to expect from a Secretary. We have the firmest conviction that the gentlemen who are now Secretaries would follow the lines of Mr. Dampier, when translated to the region of the Board of Revenue ; but as long as they continue Secretaries, they cannot do so ; and it is worthy of note that Sir Rivers Thompson has eliminated both the members of the Board from his Council. Of course this has no relation to the opposition he met with from Mr. Dampier ; but the fact remains the same. In the selection of native and non-official members the same remark applies. In the times of Sir Cecil Beadon and Sir William Grey, the ablest men were most carefully selected. Mr. Peterson was a host in himself, and he well represented the non-official European community ; and Prasannakumar Tagore, Romanath Tagore, Ramgopal Ghosh, Ramaprasad Roy, Digambar Mitra, and Kristodas Pal were the ablest and noblest among the natives. We are free to confess we have not their exact equals now amongst us. But it does not follow that we have not men now who are quite as able to hold their own against all odds. Has Sir Rivers Thompson ever thought of them, and can he say that the men he has now got are in any sense the representatives of the nation? Bengal is unquestionably the most advanced province in British India, and as a matter of fact Sir Rivers has not a single liberally educated independent Bengali in his Council at this moment. Orissa and Behar are represented, but not Bengal. It is the farthest from our wish to grudge their full share to Orissa and Behar, but we complain of the richest and most advanced province being entirely put out, and we hold that a more emphatic and absolute condemnation of Sir Rivers' choice in this respect it would be difficult to produce. Sir Rivers bitterly complains that the native papers unceasingly complain of him ; but he should remember that he has given ample cause for it. He cannot expect that they should sing io pæans of praise, when he deprives the fairest and most advanced province in his government of all representation in the local legislature. The fact is that it is not ability, experience and independence, but "safe men" that have prominently occupied the mind of our rulers. The Councils Act gives His Honor ample power to make his own selection, and utilize to the utmost the ability, intelligence, wisdom and experience, of the province in legislating for the country. But instead of availing himself thereof, he has, unwittingly we presume, kept them aside, and selected men who are totally unfit to carry on a fair debate on even ground, and, at times, all but perfectly innocent even of the language in which the proceedings of his Council are conducted. In devising the scheme for local Councils the Parliament reserved for the Imperial Council all those subjects which are intimately connected with the safety, security and interests of Government. Finance, which forms the backbone of Government, was entirely taken away from the purview of local Councils. Local, Municipal, and detailed work concerning local welfare were the subjects which were specially designed for local Councils, and it was expected that in the settlement of such affairs local knowledge of non-official members would be of considerably greater importance than that of official administrators. Even if the Government were defeated in such matters, it would be a gain, and not a loss, for it would imply a graceful and wise concession to non-official experience and to the feelings, wants, and wishes of the people. But the present Government has thought otherwise. With them the idola of the nursery is supreme. Inured from infancy to the practice of the British Parliament, they have brought the theory of a House of Commons to bear upon a consultative committee. The Government dreads the idea of defeat. It matures its own schemes in its Secretariat, and carries it through the Council by sheer dint of majority, without giving the slightest chance to outside opinion. A notable instance of this jealousy was shown the other day in connection with the Registration Bill, as we noticed last week. This is what we have most to regret, and we feel it the more, because it comes from a ruler of strict Christian principles, of high liberal mind, vast experience and avowed sympathy for the people. There are good men and true who would worthily perform the work of Legislators, and Government should on no account ignore their claims in making its selections. The daily growing wants of the country, and the legitimate political aspirations of the people demand that a thorough reorganisation should take place in the constitution of the Bengal Council. If India is to have no Imperial Parliament in which her destinies can be ruled by her own representatives, let her at all events have deliberative and legislative assemblies where her representatives can with fearlessness and independence advocate her cause, and represent her legitimate wants and aspirations. There is no mistake that a new political life has been created, and prompt measures should be taken to mould and cherish it. Our countrymen are fast becoming fitted every day for self-government, and the day is not far distant when Government will have to discuss the propriety of establishing representative legislative bodies in the country. But a moderate beginning is always the best to make, and the Government should not be slow in recognising the necessity of allowing a greater preponderance of the non-official element in the constitution of its Legislative Councils. There was a talk sometime ago of asking the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta to return a member to the Bengal Council ; but nothing came of it. A practice like this, seems to us very commendable under existing circumstances, when we cannot hope to see a thoroughly representative assembly established. The Supreme Government has of late given a practical recognition to this healthy principle by inviting the Landholders of Bengal and Behar to return a member of their own to the Supreme Legislative Council, and we are inclined to think that the same prac-

tice might with advantage be followed by the Bengal Government, which might ask the leading politico-economic Associations, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, and the British Indian Association to return members to the local legislative Council. What we would earnestly urge upon the Government, in conclusion, is that in its selection of members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly it should be more discriminating than it has hitherto been. As the selection is at present conducted it does not, and cannot command the confidence of the people. And it is high time that the principle should be altered.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

PRESS of other matters prevented us from earlier noticing a thoughtful and statesmanlike article which appeared in the *Indian Daily News* of the 5th instant on the Bengal Tenancy. It exposes in a masterly style the utter hollowness of the professions which the authors and supporters of the Bill, so industriously and ostentatiously put forth about their anxiety for the good of the ryot. We make no hesitation, therefore, to copy here at some length some of the more important passages of the article. They are well worth careful study. Adverting to the *raison d' etre* of the Bill, it says: "To-day in the Bengal Tenancy Bill we have Lord Dufferin referring the measure more directly to Home authority than to the necessities and requirements of this country. It is time, before some terrible mischief is done, that the avowed and cardinal principle of the Indian Administration shall be the strict satisfaction of the requirements of India only; and it is time that a strenuous protest be made against the fatal blunder of experimentalising India in the direction of the most advanced theories of London. India is not a clear field where any man can plough, simply because the fortune of party has given him the seat in the Cabinet which belongs to the representation of India. That word, representation, involves the whole secret of Indian difficulties and Indian misfortunes. If India is to be governed by men who are selected for office in the Cabinet simply because of party movements and party needs, sooner or later a crash must come, because the machine will be worked at a heavier pressure than it can bear, or will be put to work for which it was never intended. The Bengal Tenancy Bill is, we take it, one of the most gigantic mistakes any governing people ever committed towards a subject race. If we are to say that the object of a Bill, or of a law, is anything like what it proposes to be, what it aims at, or what it tries to effect, then this Tenancy Bill is a scheme so un-Indian, so foreign to the circumstances of the Lower Provinces, so obstinately external to the country and the people, as to amount to little short of an outrage. It is a measure which is an endeavour to deal with a supposititious state of things, a nebulous grievance invented for the purpose of supplying an excuse for legislation. The scheme of the Bill has varied according to the knowledge and school of the Lieutenant-Governor in power, and according to the theories of the party holding the reins of authority in London. There has been no steady adjustment of a legal means to an Indian need. The need has varied with the men who have had to describe it, and the remedy has varied with the men who have been entrusted with its application." It is the "nebulous grievance" so persistently set forth, that we have hitherto so often and so earnestly, but, alas! so ineffectually protested against in these columns. Is there any hope that the light of truth will at all dawn on the authorities that be?

The effect of the Bill is thus pourtrayed: "The Bill will destroy the zemindar, and will cause the ryot to experience the pangs of the man who has been deluded by the Dead Sea apples of a thoughtless, a reckless, and a foreign school of political economy. To look only to the condition of the ryot—it will be evident at once that his discontent must become more fierce, more rabid, more active. A man has only to think that he has lost under the law some special benefit, to be a bad citizen for the remainder of his life, because a bad and dissatisfied man in every subsequent condition in which he may find himself. At present the ryot, like the peasant all over the world, lives from hand to mouth. He goes to the village money-lender for the means of maintaining his cultivation, and he pays a high interest because the security he has to offer is uncertain, dependent upon the health of himself and family, upon his good luck with his cattle, and upon the seasons. What he now wants is a fixed rate of interest upon the sums he borrows, some means for correctly keeping the accounts between himself and his creditor, security against an enhancement of his rent, and, above all, security against a constant litigation for the same fields. All that he requires to fulfil his duties to his landlord is a compulsory regularity and certainty in the payment of the instalments of his rent. All this might have been brought about by a carefully revised, yet not very extensive, addition to the existing rent law. Compare these requirements of the people with the formidable, elaborate, involved, and revolutionary machinery which, like the German's camel, has been evolved from the depths of the consciousness of men who set at defiance, in their self-sufficient wisdom, the fact that at the very threshold of the question, they are dealing in Behar with men and conditions of life, as different from men and life in Bengal, as Germany differs from Italy, or Hungary from Servia. The ryot, as we have said, now trades as a borrower on the security of his crop. He does this as a matter of course, and only pledges the ornaments of his womenkind when his crops fail him. Give the ryot a marketable and alienable interest in his holding, and you revolutionise his position towards his habitual creditor. The money-lender then would not only for his own safety and security, but as a matter of duty to his debtor, decline to regard the crops in any way but as collateral security. By demanding the security of the ryot's interest in land, he would avail himself of the best security available to the man, and would say that the ryot must strive to pay off a debt, because otherwise his stake in the field would be sacrificed. The simple fact that the ordinary means of payment and the chance of payment would be the same as now, would not form an argument which the *mahajan* would listen to; he would be a fool in his own estimation if he gave up the solid security of land for the precarious security of the crop thereon. That this result should escape the framers of the Bill is nothing less than a marvel. It is a result as inevitable as the diurnal succession of night and day."

How the money-lender will be influenced by the law is thus set forth: "Human nature must greatly change if the money-lender did not soon snatch the morsel out of the ryot's mouth, and if the ryot did not find himself in a worse position than before, because, under the Act, he would lose both land and crops, where he now only loses crops. Such a man would not be contented, would not be submissive, would not be a good subject, would not be persuadable, or amenable to anything but the grinding sense of an ever-present wrong. Having lost more through the law, he would be more bitter against the law-makers; having been made to hope, he would never accept content under his losses, or ever blame his own improvidence, or the unkindness of the seasons. The money-lender would become his natural enemy, and those, too, would be his enemies whose laws gave the money-lender the power and the right to grind the people under the heel of a short-sighted self-interest. The Bengal Tenancy Bill, therefore, is a wrong to the ryot, and a fruitful sowing of agrarian disorders." It goes on: "We take it that the Bengal Tenancy Bill is a lamentable proof that Englishmen have nearly lost the art of sympathising with subject-races, and that the administration has decided upon obtaining a divorce from the people, to whom it was wedded by nearly a century of conquest and effort for India's good. Take one fact:—Who knows what a tenure is? Who can give a definition of the word tenure which shall be acceptable, reasonable, and generally applicable? In all the wondrous mass of literature about this Tenancy Bill, where is the report or the essay on tenures? Who has attempted to describe the simple fact that the tenures of India represent certain conditions in the life of the people? Who has accounted for the difference between Sylhet and Chittagong, between Chittagong and Jessore, between Jessore and Midnapore or Beerbhoom, between Burdwan and Malda, and between Bengal generally and Behar generally? Surely, it is an absurdity, and a mischief besides, to go on and persist in forcing an external, an uncongenial, and a foreign legislation upon the people as a something needed by tenure-holders, when you have no idea what the tenures are, how far they represent the condition of the people, nor how far they suit the habits and the needs of the people."

We must even at some risk of taxing our reader's patience make another quotation. It contains the advice with which the article concludes. "Brush away the clouds of insularity and English self-sufficiency, which are responsible for the threatened storm of agrarian revolution, and begin where a beginning ought to be made; see where local interests differ, and in what direction of popular progress they point; seek to give relief with the minimum of disturbance and the minimum of unsettling men's minds; strive to make the masses content and prosperous in their own way; lay aside the self-righteous ambition of fulfilling the role of a Providence, and be content to admit, and to carry into practice, the truth that there is no higher function of Government, and no nobler duty laid upon those who govern, than to promote growth from within,—to develop strength from amidst the people, and by a wise interpretation of the requirements of the people, and a prudent and gradual satisfaction of the popular needs, to make the prosperity of the people—not the illusive and temporary gift of strangers,—but the permanent and enduring work of the people's own hands." We have so often written on the subject that we do not think it necessary to comment on these extracts, which so eloquently put forth the case before the public.

THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

MR. O'CONNOR'S Review of the accounts of the sea-borne trade of British India for 1883-84 demands more than a passing notice, if only as affording a striking commentary on Lord Ripon's policy about the purchase of stores required for the public service. The late Viceroy, as the reader knows, recorded resolution after resolution, directing that articles of indigenous manufacture should, so far as possible, be substituted, for imported stores. But what has been the practical result of these resolutions? Mr. O'Connor points out that the imports of stores on account of Government were considerably larger in 1883-84 than in the previous year. The figures for these two years are, respectively, Rs. 2,09,26,701, and Rs. 2,57,52,569. The increase thus amounted to close upon 24 per cent. We do not shut our eyes to the fact that about three-fourths of the whole increase relate to railway plant and rolling stock, with which Lord Ripon's resolutions about the substitution of articles of indigenous manufactures for imported stores never professed to deal. But at the same time there was an increase under some other heads, and this, as Mr. O'Connor pertinently observes, causes some surprise. He writes:—"Thus, the imports of boots and shoes doubled; malt liquor increased by 37 per cent., printing paper quite, and woollen goods very nearly, doubled in value. All these are articles that can be made in the country, and to some extent are so made now." These observations which occur in an official paper issued by the Department of Finance and Commerce scarcely require any comment. In connection with this subject, it should be remembered that out of the whole 257½ lakhs which represent the value of the imports, not so much as 7½ lakhs were shipped to India from places not within the United Kingdom. England, therefore, practically holds the monopoly of the supply to India of stores required by the State. The Stores Department, which is maintained at the India Office at a heavy cost, does not buy in the cheapest market as a private individual would do. It encourages and fosters British industry by purchasing in the United Kingdom, even though continental countries could supply the same articles at lower prices. We can thus well understand why British merchants should feel "a natural interest" in India.

The Review under notice has other important features which may be just as well to point out. We observe that the external trade of India in 1883-84 was greater than that of 1882-83 by 4·57 per cent. The value of the imports of last year was in excess of that of the previous year by 3·35 per cent; that of the exports by 5·49 per cent. The increase under both heads was entirely in merchandise, the imports and exports of treasure having fallen off to some extent during the year. The proportion of the external trade of India through the Suez Canal continues to increase. Last year it reached 65·8 per cent. of the whole trade between the United Kingdom and India; no less than 87·85 per cent. was conveyed last year through the canal, leaving less than 12½ per cent. to be brought round the Cape. The gross amount of customs duties levied on imported merchandise during the year amounted to Rs. 2,18,74,0 6. But of this amount, no less than Rs. 1,75,06,467 represented the duty levied on salt. Excluding salt, the net revenue from the import duties realized in 1883-84 was Rs. 43,12,143 as compared with Rs 40,95,915 in the previous year, showing an increase of about 5·3 per cent. The net duty realized on exports was Rs. 67,19,273 as compared with Rs 75,88,463 in 1882-83. The decrease was the result of the diminution of the rice trade during the year. The imports of gold were larger than at any period during the last six years. The amount of gold brought to the country and not re-exported in the last five years is about 1,974 lakhs, being at the average rate of 394⅓ lakhs. But the imports of silver last year were a good deal smaller than in 1882-83 and the exports a little larger. The total value of silver imported and not re-exported during the last six years was nearly 3,530 lakhs. In 1883-84 the drawing of the Secretary of State amounted, in round numbers, to 17¾ millions sterling, the equivalent in rupees being 22¾ crores. The drawings in the previous year had amounted to 15 millions sterling. There was thus an increase in the Secretary of State's drawings to the extent of 2¾ millions sterling. Taking the trade of each Province separately, we note that in all Provinces, except Madras the returns of imports exhibit an increase in merchandise. The largest increase occurred in Sindh, where it amounted to 41 per cent. The augmentation in Sindh, we need hardly say, was owing to the great demand for wheat in 1883-84, and to the fact of Kurrachi having become, with the completion of the line of railway, the great out-let for Punjab wheat. We have shown in a recent issue that as regards the wheat trade, the past year was an exceptional one. The decrease of trade in Burmah was the result of a great restriction in the export of rice. It would be interesting to enquire how far the export duty levied on rice has had to do with this restriction. The foreign trade of India is almost entirely confined to the five large ports—namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Kurrachi. Although Bombay has the largest percentage of the foreign trade, this is due to this port being the place at which most of the treasure imported is landed. If the returns of goods alone are looked at, Bombay comes after Calcutta.

An analysis of the returns of the import trade of the year cannot fail to be interesting. That trade is now classified under certain mainheads and sub-heads in accordance with the system adopted in the English and French returns of trade. The mainheads adopted are five:—(1) Animals living; (2) Articles of food and drink; (3) Raw materials and unmanufactured articles; (4) Articles manufactured and partly manufactured; (5) Oils. The grand total of the imports during 1883-84 was 52¾ crores as against 50 crores in the previous year. The value of the imports under the first of the above heads is quite trifling compared to the gross total. Under the second head the value of imports amounted to 10 per cent. of the gross total of the year. In this head are found liquors, provisions, salt, spices and sugar. The aggregate of the third head—raw materials and unmanufactured goods—is not more than 5·8 per cent of the gross total of imports. It comprises the items of coal and raw silk, which represent about two-thirds of the total under this head. The fourth head—articles manufactured and partly manufactured—is the most important of all. It represented in 1883-84 more than 82 per cent. of the whole import trade. Under this head the items of cotton twist and cotton goods represent nearly 8 per cent. of the Whole head, while they also represent 47·6 per cent. of the whole imports of merchandise into India. This fact will clearly explain why Manchester feels "a natural interest" in India. The value of cotton goods (including twist and yarn) imported into India in 1883-84 amounted to nearly 28 crores of rupees, as compared with 27 crores in the previous year. The value of metals and metal manufactures and machinery and millwork imported was 8 crores. Thus, Manchester and Birmingham are interested in more than two-thirds of the total import trade of India. Other articles manufactured represent upwards of 6 crores, and raw materials and unmanufactured articles were imported to the extent of 3 crores; while the aggregate of articles of food and drink is 5⅓ crores. The money value of the liquor of all kinds imported was nearly 1½ crores. Of this amount 68¼ lakhs represent the value of spirits. The increase under this head has been 10 per cent. in five years, or an average of less than 2 per cent. annually. Mr. O'Connor remarks: "As far as European consumption is concerned, it may be affirmed that it has hardly, if at all, increased, but considerable quantities of very cheap spirit are imported for native consumption . . . Attempts were made, with doubtful success at the Calcutta Exhibition, to introduce Australian wines to the Indian public. These wines have against them no doubt two facts: they have not been manufactured to stand the Indian climate and will not keep well here, and also certain improvements are required to remove a flavour which is peculiar to some of them. But the chief obstacle is that people who drink wine are generally conservative in their predilections." The imports of salt amounted to 383,089 tons valued at 62⅓ lakhs. Almost the whole of this quantity was Cheshire salt. The total value of the export trade in 1883-84 was 85 crores. The quantity of grain exported was nearly two and a half million tons, the value of which represented more than 20 per cent. of the whole export trade. Wheat and rice are the principal grains exported. The exports of wheat in 1883-84 exceeded 21 millions cwt. valued at nearly 9 crores of rupees. In reviewing the accounts of the Sea-borne Trade of India for 1882-83, Mr. O'Connor had pointed out that the exports of wheat for the first three months of 1883-84 were about half of the whole exports of the previous year. But exports fell off sensibly after the first half of the year. In the current year there has been a further decrease in the quantity exported.

THE AFGHAN POLICIES OF THE LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENTS.

MR. J. CROSS, the Under-Secretary of State for India, has in a letter addressed to a gentleman at Manchester, discussed the Afghan Policies of the Conservative and Liberal Governments. The position taken up by him is, that the "scientific frontier" policy of Lord Beaconsfield and the Afghan policy of the present Liberal Government are based on fundamentally different lines. He writes: "The foundation of the first was practically coercion of the Ameer through a British Resident stationed at Cabul, and supported by a native escort, while our troops held the passes between Afghanistan and India. The latter policy is based upon agreement with the Ameer, as an independent prince, acting loyally as our ally, accepting as a friendly adviser a native envoy from us, and defending himself against foreign aggression through our aid. These two policies have certainly a common object—namely, the defence of the North-Western frontier of India—but the means by which we are trying to carry out this object differ essentially from those employed by our predecessors. The means they used led to two Afghan wars. Those which we have used have, we hope, secured to us beyond our own frontier the alliance of a strong friendly and united Afghanistan. Our farthest outpost is in the Pishin Valley; and the question of connecting our outposts with our great frontier line, the valley of the Indus, is a purely defensive one. In pursuance of this policy we are now proceeding with the railway from Sibi to the Pishin Valley, and perfecting the roads west of the Indus. At the same time, in conjunction with the Government of Russia, and with the consent of the Ameer we have appointed representatives on a Commission, which will, we hope, be able to define the frontier of Afghanistan. Speaking generally, I may say that we have reverted to the policy of Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook—a policy of non-interference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan."

In these few words Mr. Cross has graphically described the difference between the Afghan policies of the Conservative and Liberal Governments. The main object of Lord Beaconsfield's "scientific policy," which Lord Lytton brought out in his pocket was to reduce the Ameer of Afghanistan to the position of a protected Indian prince. If the Tory Cabinet or their agent had possessed the slightest knowledge of the Afghan character, they should have had no difficulty in realizing the impossibility of giving effect to the policy. Long before the Peshawar Conference assembled, Shere Ali had made up his mind to refuse the treaty which Lord Lytton came out with instructions to offer him. An Afghan Sirdar would seriously imperil his chances of ruling his country, if he accepted a British Resident at his court. It is the firm conviction of every Afghan that if the English were given a footing in his country they would end with conquering it. This conviction, it is needless to say, is shared by all Asiatic peoples. They have seen how the English began as traders in India, and how they acquired province after province either by conquest or by breach of treaty engagements. The English may say that circumstances over which they had no control compelled to do all this; but no Asiatic can be expected to accept this explanation. At the Peshawar conference the Ameer's representative begged Sir Lewis Pelly hard not to impose a British Resident upon his master. He conclusively showed that it was impossible for his master to guarantee the safety of Englishmen stationed in Afghanistan. But Lord Lytton would listen to no argument however unanswerable. He would not accept any reason however cogent, for non-compliance with his demand. But the fate of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions showed that Shere Ali was quite right. That melancholy event ought to have convinced Lord Lytton and his chief of the grave blunder which they had committed. But then they persuaded themselves to believe that the whole affair was the result of treachery on Yakub Khan's part. It cannot be denied that the "scientific policy" of Lord Beaconsfield and the Afghan policy of the present Government are based on fundamentally different laws. Why did the Liberals then, we would ask, on their return to power in the spring of 1880, delay the evacuation of Afghanistan? Before that time even the Conservatives had become tired of the whole business, and they were most anxious to get rid of it as soon as possible. With this view they had opened negociations with Abdur Rahman. The Gladstone Cabinet made a great mistake when they came to the determination of conferring "institutions" upon Afghanistan. They resolved to establish some sort of stable Government in that country before evacuating it. This is the only weak point in the Afghan Policy of the present Government, and it showed that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were quite as ingorant of the Afghan character as their predecessors. Abdur Rahman refused to sit on the throne of Cabul until the English troops were actually out of sight. If Afghanistan had been evacuated as soon as the Liberals returned to power in the spring of 1880, the British arms would have been spared the crushing and humiliating defeat of Maiwand, and the Indian Treasury had been saved a very large sum of money. Mr. Cross should have had the candour to recognise this mistake when discussing the Afghan policy of the present Government.

It has been the object of both the great political parties in England to secure the defence of the North-Western Frontier of India by a strong,

united and friendly Afghanistan. Lord Lytton sought to accomplish this object by reducing the Ameer to the position of a protected Indian prince. His Lordship could not have devised a surer and more effectual method of making the Afghans our bitterest enemies. There are men who even now hold that England should forestall Russia in the occupation of Herat and Kandahar. This view was gravely propounded by General Sir Edward Hamley in a lecture lately delivered by him. Lord Lytton in the course of the debate on the Central Asian Question in the House of Commons last spring did not hesitate to affirm that the advance of the Russians upon Merv need not have caused any anxiety, if Kandahar had not been abandoned. The noble Lord, however, forgot that the retention of Southern Afghanistan formed no part of the Conservative programme. This has been clearly proved by Sir Lepel Griffin. He says: "But while the Conservative Government were in power, I was directed by the Viceroy (Lord Lytton) to declare at Cabul, and repeatedly did so declare, that the British Government had no intention of occupying permanently or annexing Kandahar, and our withdrawal was in direct accordance with the reiterated and solemn professions which I had been instructed to make, and the assurances of the Government of India to the chiefs and people of Cabul. We could not have remained without a breach of public faith." If the British Government desires the alliance of a strong, friendly and united Afghanistan, it must carefully abstain from doing any thing which might be construed by the Afghans as a design against their independence. Lord Ripon acted most wisely when he declined to enter into treaty engagements with the Ameer, and assured him that in matters of internal administration and finance the English Government would not in any way interfere with him. This was the policy of Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, and the Liberals have done well in reverting to it.

NEW TAXES *IN PROSPECTU.*

IT may seem paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that the anxiety of our rulers for the welfare of the people is the sure precursor of a new tax. Sir George Campbell professed the highest solicitude for the material prosperity of the ryot, and he ended by imposing the Road Cess. He first of all showed by a long array of facts and figures that the local taxation of Bengal amounts to about Rs. 252,000, and then came to the conclusion that this taxation of 64 millions of people was very small indeed, and that Bengal should on no account be so lightly taxed in this shape than any other part of India. He described in glowing terms the extreme want of material improvements in the province, and expatiated on the insufficiency of the means of communication, the absence of roads in the interior of the country, the want of any means of adopting and improving by art the wild and uncertain water-ways, and especially the extreme want of any provision of any kind for the education of the people. Means must be found to effect the needed reforms, and Sir George Campbell was of opinion that inasmuch as land was by far the greatest and the most valuable property in the country, it was indispensable that cesses should be imposed on the landed property, both of the ryots and the zemindars. In vain the Bengal zemindars stoutly asserted that the land revenue having been fixed for ever, no additional taxation of any kind could be put on the land, and that, regard being had to the solemn pledges of the British Government, land should be exempted from fresh burdens. Some of the ablest officers of Government of mature experience condemned in the strongest language the policy which Sir George was about to inaugurate; but their protests and arguments against the proposed measure were of no avail. Sir George Campbell's view of the subject was that fixed or immovable property is most fairly liable to taxation for improvements of a fixed and immovable kind, and of a material character. The obligation, said he, to keep up the roads has attached to landholders in the East as well as in the West from time immemorial. 'Prepare the way before him, make his paths straight, has always been an order issued in the East when a great man moves'; but Sir George does not tell us what connection this adage has with the imposition of a new tax in contravention of the Permanent Settlement and to the grievous oppression of the ryots who are tenants-at-will. He professed the greatest regard for this Settlement, but his convictions on this head did not prevent him from passing the Road Cess Act. A proclamation was issued, and all persons assessed to the Road Cess were informed and assured that every pice levied under the Act would be spent in the district in which it is raised, and at the discretion of the representatives of the people to improve the local roads, canals, and rivers in the district for the benefit of the inhabitants; and that nothing would be diverted to any other purpose than that which the law directed. Act X of 1871 was passed and the thin end of the wedge was introduced into the Settlement of 1793, for the purpose of sweeping away the rights of the landholders of the province, and to the impoverishment of the ryot. Sir Richard Temple was too busy in other ways and too astute outrageously to touch the tenderest part of humanity, the pocket, to attempt a wide-spreading new tax; but Sir Ashley Eden was not so circumspect. He professed himself no less anxious than Sir George to promote the prosperity of the ryots, and minutes upon minutes were written, describing the wretched condition of the people and suggesting means by which material improvement could be effected. The Provincial Public Works Cess was the immediate fruit of his philanthropic cogitations to better the wretched condition of the people. Act II. (B. C.) of 1877 empowered the local Government to levy a cess on immovable property and to apply the proceeds thereof to the construction, charges and maintainance of provincial public works, and a uniform rate of half an anna on the rupee was added to the Road Cess demand. In this instance the local character of the tax was entirely overlooked, the supervision of the representatives of the people was cast to the four winds, and the proceeds of the tax were devoted to make up the loss which indiscreet ventures of former Governors had entailed on the public exchequer. In other words the tax was imposed to fill up a deficit in the Imperial Budget, and not for any local purpose. In the Bengal Legislature a demand was made by non-official members, prominently by our late lamented predecessor, that the Government should at least render an annual account to the public showing the manner in which the tax was employed, but the idea was scouted. The Secretary of State justified the road cess because it would be purely local or parochial, and Indian authorities have made it imperial.

It would have been a matter of great wonder if Sir Rivers Thompson,—who has set his heart upon ameliorating the condition of the cultivators of the soil, and in bringing about the agrarian millennium so long dreamt of—had not levied fresh taxes to carry out his favourite measures of reform. Prosperity, in Government vocabularies, is, it would seem, synonymous with heavy taxation, and the heavier the tax the more prosperous do the ryots grow. Sir Rivers is apparently acting on this doctrine. In making a statement, at the first meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, of the most important measures which the Council would have to consider this session, His Honor spoke of a Bill for the organization of the ancient system of village accountants, who are generally known under the name of the *patwaris* and *canoongoes* of the old Regulations. This measure is a necessary supplement and a corollary to the Tenancy Bill. It is in contemplation of Government to take the first steps towards a proper cadastral survey and a proper record of rights wherever such survey is made. Of course every one is aware that with the completion of a work of such magnitude as a cadastral survey of any part of Bengal, and a completion of a record of rights, Government wants also an agency competent and trustworthy for the adequate maintainance of that record; and it stands to reason that the employment of such an agency requires funds, which the provincial revenues are unable to supply. *Ergo* fresh taxes must be levied to defray the expenditure which would be incurred to effect the survey and to efficiently maintain an agency which would give to Bengal an authoritative statistical record of detailed revenue administration. Thought-readers assure us that the gentleman who has in his charge the Bill for the organization of the *patwari* system, is shaping in his mind a provision, to be introduced in the Bill with which he is entrusted, by which a tax, called the *patwari* tax, could be imposed. Of course the art of thought-reading has not yet reached perfection, and the information given to us may not be correct. But those who pretend to read between the lines are confident that a new tax is imminent. The *patwari* Bill is "a necessary supplement and corollary to the Tenancy Bill," and it would really have been a wonder if after such a terrific cyclone there would not have been a deluge of rain.

The *patwari* tax seems to be the first tax in contemplation. But this is not all. A second tax is the stamp revenue that is to be enhanced by a deluge of litigation under the proposed Registration of Permanent Tenures Act. A third will be the cost of the cadastral survey, and a fourth an enhancement of the public works cess. As regards the first whether our conjecture is right or wrong will appear from the following extract. The zemindars of the Hughli district, headed by Babu Joykissen Mukerji, of Utterpara, presented, at Tarakesvara, a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Honor might be pleased to take into his early consideration the means whereby a proper system of feeder roads might be provided which would be calculated to develop the resources of the district in connection with the Tarakesvara Railway. The reply of His Honor is ominous in every sense of the word. His Honor said: "I might throw out the suggestion that *an increased road cess might facilitate the extension of road*, and if this does not fall in with your acceptance, I am prepared to say that the Government will, to a limited extent, assist the Road Cess Committee in connecting the railway with places with which it is very desirable to connect it. But you must remember what I have often said before, that I am not dealing with a single railway or a single district. Railways are being opened in very many districts in Bengal, and the claim that you now make on the Government, is a claim very frequently made on the Government from different parts and quarters of the Province. Therefore, I cannot take into consideration a single claim from the Hughly District, because several other claims of the same kind are pressing on me. But while I am ready to give you a reasonable amount of assistance in the way of a subsidy, I think you will accomplish all you want, *if you will, on your part, meet the Government with a supplement.* That will enable you to carry on the roads which you want, and which may be the best to adopt in the interests of the railway and the interest of the neighbourhood, and this is a matter which the Government is certainly unlikely to overlook, and so far as is in my power, you may be certain that this part of the country will be looked after." It does not require any stretch of imagination to perceive that an additional tax is in a nascent state at present, but that it will soon appear above the surface. Narrow-minded people like us might ask—are the proceeds of the Public Works Cess now wholly devoted to local public works, or does a portion of them go to swell the provincial or imperial funds, for which it was, avowedly at least, not imposed,—and would it not be well to let the public know all about it, before fresh burdens are laid on it; but to our Government such a demand would appear as rank impertinence. Sir George Campbell and Sir Ashley Eden signalized their administrations, each of them by levying a tax which is indissolubly connected with their names, and Sir Rivers Thompson, who more ardently sympathises with the people than did his predecessors, should not be content with one tax, but should levy two direct taxes and two indirect ones which would give to Bengal a correct survey and a record of rights, and a proper system of feeder roads, which are felt to be crying a want in the province. Here is a pleasant prospect indeed for the people of Bengal!

THE MEDNIPORE RYOT'S CASE.

JUDGMENT has been delivered in the Mednipur Ryots' case. The question arising in the appeal to the High Court, turned, it will be remembered, upon the construction and intention of certain Sections in Act VIII (B. C.) of 1879, which defines and limits the power of Settlement Officers with regard to the recording of rents demandable from the ryots and under-tenants in any estate under settlement. The first and principal complaint on behalf of the appellant was that, although he succeeded in proving under Section 10, that the rent recorded as demanded from him had not been assessed in accordance with the provisions of Section 6, the lower court in determining under Section 11 the rents payable by him, laid the burden of proof upon him, that no part of the enhanced demand was payable in accordance with the Act, instead of requiring the other side to prove what amount was so payable. Section 6 is thus worded :—

The Settlement Officer may, on some one or other of the following grounds, and not otherwise, record a higher rent as demandable from any ryot having a right of occupancy than the rent which was previously paid by him, *viz* :—

That the higher rent so recorded is calculated on rates which are not above the prevailing rates payable by the same class of ryots for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the surrounding neighbourhood.

That the enhancement is not greater than is justified by the increase which has taken place in the productive powers of the land otherwise than by the agency, or at the expense, of the ryot since the rent of the ryot was last fixed.

That the value of the produce of the land has been increased otherwise than by the agency, or at the expense, of the ryot since the rent of the ryot was last fixed ; and that such higher rent does not bear a higher proportion to the rent of such ryot as last fixed than the normal price of produce at or about the time of the present settlement bears to normal price of similar produce which prevailed at or about the time when such rent was last fixed.

That the value of the produce of the land has been increased otherwise than by the agency, or at the expense, of the ryot since the last previous settlement of the lands was made ; and that such higher rent does not bear a higher proportion to that which would have been the rent of lands of a similar description and the same area, according to the rates of such previous settlement, than the normal price of produce at or about the time of the present settlement bears to the normal price of similar produce which prevailed at or about the time of such previous settlement, as recorded in the papers of such settlement, or as otherwise ascertained and certified.

The High Court held that the lower court has erred in law in retaining the onus on the plaintiff, and this error has materially affected the decision on the merits. "The Lower Appellate Court, differing from the first court, decided that the increase demanded was not justified by the first clause of Section 6, and the learned Advocate-General for the respondent assailed that decision as erroneous in law. The whole of Pergunnah Erinch being under settlement, the rates prevailing in the sorrounding Pergunahs may, the court thinks, be properly considered to be rates in the surrounding neighbourhood, although this particular plaintiff may be at a distance of many miles from any of these pergunnahs. The plaintiff, as a matter of fact, succeeded in proving that the rent demanded from him has not been assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Act. And in proceeding to determine under Section 11 the rent payable under the Act, the court below must adhere to the ordinary rules of evidence, and not require the plaintiff ryot to disprove any thing that is not *primâ facie* established against him. Upon sufficient evidence being adduced the court may determine the amount that is demandable under any one of the clauses of Secton 6, but it should avoid an error into which both the lower courts have fallen, *viz.*, that they have considered what is the average enhancement effected in the whole pergunnah, instead of seeing that the proportion between the rent now assessed on individual ryot and his former rent is warranted by the increase in the price of produce. The courts have confirmed the assessment on each ryot because the average per cent. of increase is less than 50, but the present plaintiff's rent has been raised 57 per cent., and there are some appellants before us whose rents have been raised much more than 100 per cent. Section 6 of the Act deals with individual ryots and not with whole communities or average enhancements of their rents. Each ryot has a right to claim that his newly-settled rent should bear no more than the legitimate proportion to his former rent, and if the increased rent exceeds that proportion it is no answer to him to say the average enhancement in the whole pergunnah is less than might legally be enforced." "It appears to us," continue the learned judges "to be beyond dispute that the rent has not been yet assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Act, but that a settlement officer fixed it at what he considered to be fair, having regard to the improved condition of the land, as compared with what it was in 1845, and to the rise in prices, but that such reference as is required by the Act would reduce the rents paid by the plaintiff. The case must, therefore, be decided by the lower court under section 11, and that court must decide upon evidence what rent can be demanded from the plaintiffs in accordance with the Act. The decree of the Lower Appellate Court must therefore be set aside and this case must go back to that court to be tried under Section 11, each party being allowed to produce such further evidence, if any, as he may think proper. The appellant will have his costs of the appeal." Section 11, refered to above runs as follows :—"In all suits instituted to contest the rent recorded as demandable under this Act the court shall, if it modifies or sets aside such rent payable by the plaintiff in accordance with this Act, and if any arrears of rent at the rates determined by the court are found to be due, make a decree in favor of the defendants for such arrears, with such as may seem proper."

So the case has not yet ended. But the real object of the suit has been gained. It has been decided that the Government had neither law, nor reason, nor custom on their side to make such an oppressive demand. Mr. Evans, in opening the case, commented freely and severely upon the policy of Act VIII, and drew an unfavourable contrast between the treatment experienced by ryots in *khas mehals*, at the hands of the Government, in respect to the enhancement of rent, and that which the ryots of private zemindars have a right to claim from the latter. The learned Judges have laboured hard to show that Act VIII of 1879 is not applicable to all the estates belonging to the Government, nor does it apply exclusively to such as are in the possession of the Government. "The Act obviously can be applied to no permanently settled Estate, but only to such as are liable to settlement, and as regards these it is equally applicable whether the Estates belong to the Government or to private zemindars, and are in the actual possession of their proprietors. One of the objections raised by the plaintiff appellant is that the Act does not apply to rents, because the Estate was, at the time of the settlement, and of the notice of enhancement, in the hands of the zemindar, and not of the Government. But by section 14 the Act is clearly applicable, since the settlement was confirmed after the commencement of Act III. of 1878. It is because the zemindar has declined to accept the settlement, and the Estate is therefore held in *khas*, that the present suit under section 10 lies against the Government. Had the zemindar accepted the settlement, he as the party entitled to demand the rent recorded in the *jumma-bandi*, would be the defendant in all suits brought by ryots under section 10. It is a mistake, therefore, to suppose that the Act in question can only operate for the benfit of the Government, looked upon as an arbitary and grasping landlord, for in reality it operates in the interests of the public, as represented by the Government, and the individual zemindar, who, if he chooses, may enjoy the rents enhanced under the Act, subject to the payment of public revenue. The Act, no doubt, creates some hardship for the ryot, by creating the presumption that the rents enhanced have been properly enhanced. But though this would appear monstrous, as regards enhancements made by the individual zemindar for his own profit and gain, it seems to us not so entirely unreasonable, in regard to settlements made by the officers of the Government, and subject to revisional confirmation at the hands of the highest authority, whose object is not profit or gain, but the fair assessment of what is due to the State. In passing the Act the Legislature, it appears to us, has assumed what it had a right to expect at the present, *viz.*, that high officers of Government will perform their duties uprightly and justly to the best of their ability. We therefore strongly deprecate the assumption that the Act is deserving of all condemnation, as having been framed for the purpose of enabling the Government to harass the ryot with excessive enhancement, and in dealing with this application we are not concerned with any opinion as to the policy of the Act, nor can our decision be influenced by any such consideration, as that the enhancement demanded is much greater than it is proposed to put within the reach of landholders under the new Bengal Tenancy Bill."

The learned judges are quite right when they assert that the Legislature had a right to expect that high officers of Government would perform their duties "uprightly and justly," and we have no complaint to make against the Legislature on this head. What we do complain of is that the "high officers of Government" have not performed their duties uprightly and justly. The proceedings of the case under comment clearly establish the fact that the poor ryots have been harassed with excessive enhancement, and that notwithstanding the express provisions of law. If a hundredth part of the grievous oppression inflicted by Government on the poor ryots had been attempted in private estates, the zemindars would have been represented as monsters of iniquity and measures for confiscating all proprietory rights and for depriving them of their oppressive powers would have been passed in the interests of good Government in the country. But when the protector himself is the oppressor, our loudest complaints are made in vain.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has, we are glad to learn, accepted the invitation of the Calcutta Trades Association and intends to be present at the annual dinner which takes place on the 30th instant.

THE NEWLY appointed Judges of the Calcutta High Court took their seats on the bench on Tuesday last. Mr. Trevelyan sits with Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, and Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose with Mr. Justice Tottenham, while Mr. Beverley, the Officiating Judge, sits with Mr. Justice Field.

THE Tarakesvara Railway authorities have done the villagers along the entire route a great injustice by neglecting to provide a sufficient number of gate-crossings and stiles at proper intervals. The villagers take it very hard that their ploughs, cattle, and paddy-carts have to make a *detour* of miles together, to get to the other side of the line by the way of some distant crossing. This is specially the case in the fields where, as a rule, no gates are provided but only some stiles at long intervals. Surely, the cattle of the poor villagers cannot be expected to get over the stiles, and it is not a most delectable exercise for the malaria-stricken labourer to get over perpendicular stiles with a huge load of paddy over his shaky head. The complaint is so very bitter in places, particularly between Singur and Haripal, that cultivators are actually giving up their *jotes* at a nominal *jumma*, because, they say, their cattle cannot reach the fields on the other side of the line, sometimes before 10 o'clock in the morning. We understand representations have already been made to the authorities, who do not seem to attach much importance to the complaints. It cannot cost the Company much to provide a suitable number of crossings, and they are bound to provide these. We can understand that a private Company, with a limited capital, and without a Government guarantee, would try their utmost to practise

economy, and it would perhaps be unfair to take them severely to ask for being economical. But economy calculated to injure private property must be prohibited, and the district officers should have seen that the Company did nothing by which private property could be injured. We complain of the dereliction of duty of which the Magistrate of Hughli and the Commissioner of the Division have been guilty. The injury done is incalculable, and the local officers are entirely to blame for it. The Company should on no account have been allowed to open a line for traffic, before a sufficient number of gate-crossings had been provided. Let us hope that an inquiry would at once be made into the matter, and the evil complained of be speedily removed.

THE Mahamedan Literary Association of Calcutta, headed by its popular Secretary Navab Abdul Latif Khan, Bahadur, presented an address of welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy on Wednesday last. We believe the National Mahamedan Association also contemplates presenting a similar address very shortly.

THE METROPOLIS is honoured by the presence of a noble lay missionary in the person of Lord Radstock, who has come out to India on a lecturing tour. He has been recently lecturing in Poona, Madras, and a great many other places, and has since his arrival in Calcutta delivered several addresses on religious subjects. His Lordship is well advanced in age, and of an aristocratic bearing. His speeches, however, do not seem to be able to make any impression worth the name, upon his audience. He has, we understand, a strange way of holding his audience "spell-bound," namely by solemnly enjoining upon them not to look round, when any late comer enters the hall lest their attention should be distracted. This smacks decidedly of seventh form pedagogism and has not been, we are afraid, much relished.

NUMEROUS complaints have reached us about various irregularities in the management of the Calcutta Tramways, and we think it right, in the interests both of tram-going people and of the company itself, to draw public attention to them. One fruitful source of inconvenience to the passengers is that a sufficient number of cars are not supplied at proper intervals, and instances are not rare in which intending passengers have been kept waiting for more than half an hour, whereas on the contrary, it is no unfrequent sight to see regular trains of cars following close upon one another beset the streets very much to the inconvenience and trouble of pedestrians and conveyances, exactly at the time they are not required. It is noticeable that the servants of the Company do not always take sufficient pains to have the cars properly distributed, having regard to the respective requirements of the different lines. The tardy locomotion of the cars and their vexatious detention at the crossings have also been much complained of. Having driven the time-honored hackney carriage out of the field, the Tramway Company have clearly made themselves, at any rate morally, responsible to the public, and it behoves them to consult the convenience of the passengers to the best of their ability. And if they neglect properly to realise their responsibilities, as we are afraid they are doing, they must look to a diminution of public patronage, symptoms of which, we understand, are already appearing most unmistakeably. The ever changing rate of fare is also a source of complaint. The fare the Company charge is high enough, and people naturally grumble very much if they do not get their money's worth. We would also recommend that the Company should be considerate enough to revise their system of transfer-tickets, because the one now obtaining is to say the least unjust and absurd. There is no earthly reason, why for example, a passenger by the Shambazar-Dhurmatollah car, or Chitpore Esplanade car, should not be permitted to avail of a Sealdah or Wellesley Car, and be made to wait for the Cornwallis, High Court, or Chitpore car for half an hour although the distances are exactly the same. The Company would infinitely oblige their constituents by judiciously extending the system of transfer tickets. They would alsodo well to extend the hours of traffic beyond the absurdly early hour of 7-30 P. M. That the Tramway Company, like any other private company, should study economy even at the sacrifice of public comfort and convenience is but natural, and it was to check its dereliction of duty that it was placed under the supervision of the Municipal Corporation, and we call upon that body to direct their immediate attention to this subject.

A RECENT number of the *Calcutta Gazette* publishes the result of the competive trial of machines and processes for the extraction of Indian fibres which the Bengal Government had ordered, in order to have introduced in this country a cheap, simple, and portable fibre extracting machine. The trial was conducted by Mr. J. W. Haulon, Superintendent of Jail manufactures, and Mr. Leotard of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. The Universal Fibre-clearing machine invented by Mr. H. C. Smith, manufactured and improved by Messrs Death and Ellwood of Leicester, and brought forward by the General Fibre Company of London, has been pronounced the best of the nine machines entered for competition, and has received the full amount of the promised Government prize of Rs. 2000. The Lieutenant Governor leaves the question of the value of the fibres extracted and the uses to which they can be put and the desirability of introducing Mr. Smith's machine into Bengal to be dealt with by experts and the commercial public. It is, however, declared that should it afterwards be found that the facts ascertained in the recent trials are not complete enough to enable the mercantile public to form a fair judgment of the commercial prospects of the successful machine, further trials may be conducted under the superintendence of the Agricultural Department. It strikes us that, however useful these machines may be in extracting Rhea and similar other fibres, they cannot be of much use in the case of jute and *sunn* which the cultivator extracts easily enough by the simple process of "retting." These machines are too expensive to be widely used. The only means by which the poor cultivator may be induced to adopt them is to make them *cheap*. Unless their prices are considerably reduced, the machines would never be within the reach of our poor cultivators, and experiments and trials are of no use unless the question of cost is first determined. These machines may be very good in their way, but of what benefit are they to the people when their price practically prevents them from being placed in the hands of our cultivators?

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who have come to visit Lord and Lady Dufferin, arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday last, and are guests at the Government House. There have been the usual state dinner and the state-ball in honour of the royal visitors, and the European Community of Calcutta propose to entertain their Highnessess at a ball to-night at the Town Hall. A large number of European and native gentlemen were invited to meet their Royal Highnesses at a party at the Government House on Thursday, when a most enjoyable evening was spent. The Duke and the Duchess have been visiting the Botanical Gardens and the Barrakpore Park, and attended the Ballygunge steeple-chase on Saturday last.

PRINCE ALBERT, the eldest son of Albert Edward Prince of Wales has just attained majority. A telegram from London, dated the 11th January, says that the festivities in honor of the auspicious event were very successful. Numerous addresses and presents were received by the young Prince. It was proposed to confer the freedom of the city of London on his Royal Highness and the town was illuminated in his honor. The Prince of Wales will not apply, as was rumoured, to Parliament for an allowance on behalf of the Prince, who will continue to live with his Royal father until he is married. We heartily wish the noble Prince a long and happy life and an useful career.

THE Landholders of Behar availed themseves of the presence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in their midst and a deputation of the Tirhut Landholders' Association waited on His Honor with an address in which, after referring to the advantages arising from the opening of the new railways, they discussed the Tenancy Bill at length, and prayed for its withdrawal. His Honor's reply was of course what was expected. Sir Rivers Thompson pointed out that after the great consideration and discussion which the measure had received its withdrawal was impossible. His Honor continued that it was generally admitted that some measure which should place on a better footing the relations between Landlord and Tenant was necessary, and thought that the present Bill as finally amended would be acceptable to them. We have yet to know what the final amendments can be that can reconcile the Zemindar to a measure which deprives him of his rights.

THE RENT-BILL agitation continues unabated, which ought to demonstrate clearly to Lord Dufferin's Government how thorough and widespread is the discontent that the measure has created. A large gathering of Zemindars, numbering about three hundred, was held at Mazafarpore on the 12th instant under the presidency of Raja Zheohun, when a vigorous protest against the Bill was recorded. Their address to the Lieutenant-Governor dwells, in particular, upon the rights of transfer, and subletting, the restrictions on contracts, and the cadastral survey. A similar meeting of the Landholders of Sasseeram was held on the same day at Surajpurah under the presidency of Raja Iswari Prosad, in which it was decided to memorialize the Government of India. An influential meeting of the East Bengal Landholders' Association, was held on the 16th instant at Dacca, and a memorial was adopted for submission to the Viceroy.

It is not only zemindars, but the ryots also are holding meetings to protest against this suicidal measure. We certainly do not envy the position of the Government which has managed to dissatisfy both the ryot and the Zemindar by this revolutionary measure, and we can only hope that with a clear-sighted statesman like Lord Dufferin at the head of the administration the sad mistake that has already been committed will be rectified before it is too late to mend.

GREAT uneasiness is felt by the mercantile community and capitalists in general at the proposal of the Government to allow the Port Commissioners to raise about three crores of rupees for the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, on the treble security of a lien upon the works, a charge upon the existing effects of the Commissioners and a Government guarantee of 4½ per cent. The *Statesman* is justly indignant at the reckless waste of public money which this measure will needlessly entail, and comments severely upon the alarmingly injurious effects on the existing stocks, nay, on future loans, either here or in London, wherever the present loan may be attempted to be raised. If the Government very well knew, as they did, that this loan could not be raised either here or in London without a proper guarantee, they should have raised it when sometime ago the money-market was very low and any amount could have been raised at a low rate of interest. It is hard to understand why the treble security should be offered while the Government guarantee alone would have sufficed, considering that in the present state of the market even with the 4½ per cent a higher premium cannot be expected than with the 3 per cent available about six months ago. This seemingly small difference of 1½ per cent will entail an additional outlay of 4½ lacs on the annual interest, and will in the long run bring up the gross expenditure on the docks, from the estimated 3 crores to considerably over four crores.

It will be remembered that after the Government had sanctioned the loan, the important discovery was made that the Port Commissioners were not permitted under the existing law, to construct Docks, or to raise loans therefor. A Bill is, therefore, before the Bengal Council, to enable the Commissioners to do so, and it has been referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Philips, Macaulay, Mil-

ler, Irving, and Reynolds and Colonel Trevor with instructions to report in a fortnight. We are surprised to find that there is not a single native on the Committee. It may be urged that none of the existing native members has any knowlege of the trade of theport,'but from that point of view the Committee will be practically useless as few, very few indeed, of its members have the requisite knowledge. Not only the legal, but the economic, aspects of the proposal will have to be seriously considered and a great many questions will have to be determined which do not very well fall in the way of honorable gentlemen of the Committee. We are not sure that Kidderpore is the best available place where the docks could have been constructed,considering the changeful nature of the channel and the treacherous character of the soil. Government of course need not be warned against a recurrence of the Matla affair, and we can only hope that the Select Comm ittee will act with a proper sense of responsibility. It may be refreshing for the capitalists to have the Government guarantee, though to the poor tax-payer , and the general trader who will have to make good all losses by way of heavy port dues, things may be a shade different. The floating dock at Bombay stands a gigantic monument of folly and recklessness, and we may have a similar monument here, *plus* a vast sheet of stagnant water close by the town to vitiate our not over-healthy atmosphere.

MR. AND MISS TURNBULL gave a party on the afternoon of Wednesday last at the Town Hall. The *elite* of Calcutta Society, both European and Native, enjoyed there a most delightful reunion. His natural goodness of heart has made Mr. Turnbull a general favorite in Calcutta, and his exertions to promote the comfort of his guests were all that could be desired. The musical entertainment provided was excellent, and the party was decidedly the most enjoyable of the season.

WE UNDERSTAND that Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son have made overtures to the authorities of the East Indian Railway, by whom the Tarakesvara Railway is worked at present, to run two extra trains during the week, on Wednesdays and Sundays. It is proposed to have specially reserved accommodation in the trains for native ladies. We hope the proposal made by Messrs Thos. Cook and Son will be accepted.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor left Howrah on Saturday before last and reached Bankipore on the following morning, where His Honor was joined by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces. The party proceeded to the site of the proposed bridge over the Gunduk, a little on this side of Sonepore, where His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal laid the foundation-stone of the bridge. The Gunduk is a very serious obstacle to traffic and the bridge, when completed, will connect the Trihut and the Bengal and North Western Railways, thus establishing a long needed link between the two provinces. Their Honors next proceeded to Chapra, where the Municipal Commissioners presented the usual address of welcome to Sir Rivers Thompson. From Chapra the party went to Myrwa, a place on the boundary between the two provinces, where the joint opening ceremony of the Bengal and North-West Railway was performed. Sir Rivers Thompson and Sir Alfred Lyall each drove a silver spike into the rails thus marking the completion of the laying of the rails. The party then returned to Sewan where breakfast was provided by the Railway Company. At Chapra the Maharaja of Hutwa gave a splendid dinner to which some three hundred guests sat down, and the dinner was followed by a ball.

THE SPEECHES delivered at Sewan round the breakfast table were all thoroughly good and enjoyable. Mr. Allen, the Director of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, made a capital speech in proposing the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It was as pointed as it was humorous :

I am often struck by the force of the familiar saying that, one-half mankind is ignorant of what the other half is doing. In a great commercial centre like Calcutta, for instance, you will find that the nature and value of the work performed by the public administration is judged by that part of it which makes the most noise, and thus it comes to pass, gentlemen, that a measure like a celebrated Bill which shall be nameless, is taken as an average sample of the uses of a paternal Government. (Laughter.) In like manner, in the official camp, the labours of private enterprise are apt to be estimated by that part of their outcome which is most talked about, and thus it comes that commerce is liable to take its character from bubble companies. The general notion was lately well epitomised by an official young lady—and this is a fact, gentlemen—who lately described an aspirant for matrimonial honours from the opposite camp as "some horrid man who sells jute." (Laughter.) I observe my excellent friend here, *the Englishman*, wince a little. Mr. Saunders is thinking of the sort of *joot* which the newspapers deal in; that young lady was not. (Loud laughter.)

Adverting to the prolonged discussion between the Indian and Home Governments about the respective merits of giving guarantees to private companies for the construction of Indian Railways, and of private enterprise unassisted, he said :

After pull-devil-pull-baker had been played for a considerable time with the prostrate body private enterprise, it was determined to leave it alone. Yet this rigorous treatment, mind you, was resorted to above all things for the good of private enterprise—that its fruits might flourish and multiply. Gentlemen, cannot you imagine private enterprise expostulating with its tyrants in the language of the ill-used lover to his mistress in the old song—" Perhaps you were right to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me downstairs ?" (Laughter.) Well, at this stage, the greatest apostles of private enterprise in the universe, the Rothschilds and the Barings, appeared upon the scene, and to my mind there was no more hopeful augury of the future of railways in this country than that men bearing these all-powerful and honoured names, should combine to pour into the lap of India the garnered wealth of half the world. (Applause.) I cannot help thinking, gentlemen, and I am convinced you will think with me, that the India Office, had it been wise, would have opened wide its arms and clasped these worshipful plutocrats in a warm embrace,never loosing them so long as they were willing to be squeezed, or longer. But something very different happened. In a word, private enterprise has been kicked down-stairs. I remember, not long ago, a servant, and a good servant of Government too—this is *really* a true story, gentlemen, this time (laughter)—saying to me :—" My dear Allen,—Don't have anything to do with Government in business. Government is like a woman or a waler You never know when it is going to buck." (Loud laughter.)

The concluding part of the speech will be read by all our readers with real pleasure :

There are certain Europeans, gentlemen, whom I will define as Anglo-Indian cockneys—men whose motto all over the world is *Civis Romanus sum*, with a line of British bayonets in relief. Of such I take no account. But I believe, gentlemen, that the great mass of our countrymen here—especially of that noble service the record of whose benefactions to India is so deeply engrained in the national life that time itself can hardly efface it—I say that the great mass of our countrymen regard their native fellow-subjects with feelings of real friendliness and respect. That they view their eminence in the public service, on the Bench, at the Bar, and in the mart, as the well-won meed of their talents and their worth. Nor will their further progress, great as it is probably destined hereafter to be, kindle any narrow feelings among us of envy or dislike.

As a rule, said Mr. Allen, " when two emperors meet there is something fishy about their object," but on this occasion there was not the slightest fear of shifting the hand from the friendly grasp to the throat. " The two kings of Bentford," entered hand-in-hand, smelt at the same nosegay, and parted as warm friends as ever.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—14*th January* 1885.

General.—Mr. A A Wace, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

The special leave for six months granted to Mr. J A Hopkins, Magte and Colr, Tipperah, under the orders of 30th April last, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India to furlough for seven months on medical certificate.

8th Jany—Mr. L B B King, Dist and Sess Judge, Dinagepore, is allowed furlough for six months, from 2nd May, 1885.

9th Jany—Baboo Shib Chunder Nag, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, leave for three days, in extension of leave granted 20th Octr last.

Mr. F W Badcock, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for ten days.

Baboo Keshub Lall Chatterji, tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Noakhally, on leave, is transfd to the Sudder Station of the dist of Pubna.

12th Jany—Mr. D Cameron, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Shahabad, furlough for nine months from 27th March, 1885.

Baboo Mokunda Deb Mookerji, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Arrareah, Purneah, leave for three months from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Kumul Nath Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jajpore, Cuttack, on leave, is transfd to Purneah, and to have charge of the Arrareah Sub-Divn of that dist.

13th Jany—Baboo Nitya Nund Ghose, Special Depy Colr, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land in the dists of Cuttack and Balasore.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, is transfd to the 24-Perghs, and to have charge of the Diamond Harbour sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Mohanund Gupta, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, on special duty, temply to have charge of the Diamond Harbour sub-divn of that dist till relieved by Baboo Kristo Chunder Roy.

Moulvie Syed Sakhawat Hossain, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Beerbhoom, is transfd to the sudder station of the dist of Burdwan.

Mr. W Tennon, Asst Magte and Colr, Rajshahye, is transfd to the sudder station of the dist of Dinagepore.

The services of Mr. H Beverley, Dist and Sess Judge of Nuddea, on special duty, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Baboo Behari Lal Mookerjee, special Depy Colr, is vested with the powers of a Colr, under Act X of 1870, in the dist of Bhagulpore.

Mr. A E Staley, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, is transfd to the dist of Mozufferpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr. A Rattray, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Moorshedabad, is transfd temply to the sudder station of the dist of Pubna.

Kumar Ramendra Krishna, *Offg* Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, leave from 24th Decr, 1884, to 1st Feby, 1885, in extension of the leave granted 31st Octr last.

Baboo Medni Pershad Singh, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Purneah, leave for two months, in extension of that granted to him under order of 25th Novr last.

Baboo Parbati Churn Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on special duty, Chota Nagpore, leave for 14 days.

Judicial Department—7th Jany—Babu Promotha Nath Chatterji, B L, to act as a Munsif in Tirhoot, to be ordinarily stationed at Durbhunga, during the absence on deputn of Babu Nilmadhub Banerji, from date he jointed his apptmt

The following gentlemen to be Honry Magtes for Attia Bench in Mymensingh, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, 3rd class:—

Babu Govind Chandra Neogy and Moulvie Syed Abdul Huq.

Babu Jeebun Kristo Chatterji, 1 st Sub-Judge of Chittagong, leave for twenty-nine days from 18th inst, or subsequent date.

Babu Hur Nath Ghose, Munsif of Meerserí, Chittagong, to act a Sub-Judge of Chittagong during absence of Babu Jeebun Kristo Chatterji.

8th Jany—Baboo Gobindo Chunder Dutt to be an Hony Magistrate for the Seahlah Bench, in 24-Perghs, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third-class.

The gentlemen named below to be Hony Magtes for the Benches respectively mentioned in connection with their names, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, third class :—

For the Cuttack Bench—Baboo Goluk Chunder Bose, Babu Abinash Chunder Chatterjee, and Baboo Krishna Mohun Bose.

For the Balasore Bench—Baboo Rissick Chand De ; Baboo Srikant Kar, Baboo Harish Chandra Sirkar, and Baboo Radhamadhab Dass.

13th Jan.—Baboo Uma Charn Dutt, Offg Sub-Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Pubna, leave for three months from 18th inst.

Baboo Nilmony Das, Munsif of Raneegunge, Burdwan, to act as Sub-Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Pubna, during absence of Baboo Uma Charan Dutt.

Baboo Dwarkanath Chattopadhya, B L, to act as Munsif in Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Raneegunge, during absence on deputn of Baboo Nilmony Das.

Baboo Aughore Nath Ghose, Second Sub-Judge, Tipperah, leave for two months from 20th inst.

Baboo Sham Chand Dhar, First Munsif of Dacca, to act as Second Sub-Judge of Tipperah, during absence of Baboo Aughore Nath Ghose.

Baboo Kalipada Ghose, B L, to act as a Munsif in Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station, during absence on deputn of Baboo Sham Chand Dhar.

Baboo Menu Lall Chatterjee, Sub-Judge, Bheerbhoom, to be Sub-Judge of Bankoora.

Baboo Chandra Kumar Das, Second Munsif of Jessore, to act as Sub-Judge of Bankoora, during absence of Baboo Menu Lall Chatterjee.

Baboo Dakshina Charan Mozumdar, B L, to act as a Munsif in Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station, during absence on deputn of Baboo Chandra Kumar Das.

Mr. R Carstairs, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, is vested with powers under sec 110, 133, and 524 of the Code of Criml Procedure.

Baboo Purna Chandra Mitra, B L, to act as a Munsif in Pubna and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at Bogra, during absence of Baboo Sasi Bhushan Mookerjee, from date he joined his apptmt.

Baboo Pran Coomar Dass, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Lalbagh, Moorshedbad, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sec 260 of the Code of Criml Procedure.

Mr A E Staley, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, is vested with powers of a Magte, first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sec 260 of the Code of Criml Procedure.

Advertisements.

THE POISON TREE (বিষবৃক্ষ). A Tale of Hindu Life in Bengal. By BUNKIM CHANDRA CHATTERJEE. Translated into English by MIRRIAM S. KNIGHT. With a Preface by EDWIN ARNOLD, C.S.I., Author of "The Light of Asia." In one volume, cloth Rs. 3-12.

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TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

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Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India. Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

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...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges, totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such ; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the pruposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point of view of a purely English lawyer.

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review, October 1882.

Professor Sarvadhikari has produced, under the above title, a most acceptable addition to the literature of Hindu law. Of the origin of this law in general, he gives a useful summary, and using, as he does, the aid not only of eminent European Sanskritists, but also of the great modern thinkers, Maine and Herbert Spencer, he has given a substantial contribution to the philosophic history of the subject.

Referring to Professor Sarvadhikari's book all who are curious to see the details of development as shown by the Bengal school, we will here only note that it adopts the more liberal and progressive doctrines in regard to every subject on which there is a conflict between the schools.

Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Madras Times, September 1882.

The most interesting and important part of the work before us is that which works out principles of inheritance, and shows their gradual elaboration. The tables of succession, at the end of the tenth lecture give a comprehensive and comparative view of the law of succession. which, we think, will be as valuable as it is interesting.

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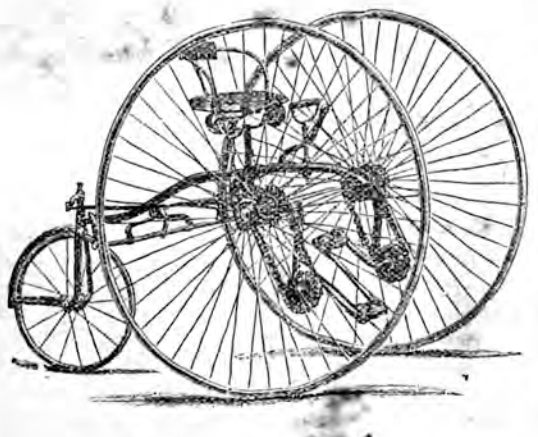

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Notice.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the Adi Brahmo Samaj will be celebrated on the 11th of Magh next, corresponding to the 23rd of January 1885. The following programme will be followed on the occasion:—

Morning Service—From 7½ A.M., in the Adi Brahmo Samaj Prayer Hall.

Sankirtan, Devotional Conversation, &c.—From 1 P.M., to 3 P.M., at the outer compound of the residence of the Pradhan Acharyaya, No. 6 Dwarka Nath Tagore's Lane.

Evening Service—From 3 P.M., at the outer com-pound of the residence of the Pradhan Acharyaya.

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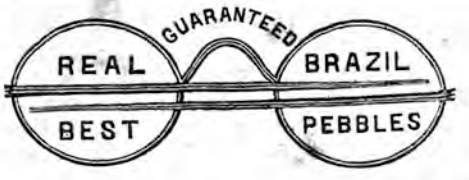

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	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
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	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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